What is claimed is:

1. A method for determining whether a substance is an activator or an inhibitor of an ILM receptor comprising: (a) applying the substance to a test system which generates a measurable read-out upon modulation of the ILM receptor or an ILM receptor function; and (b) comparing the level of the read-out of the test system to a control level, wherein a difference in levels indicates whether the substance is an activator or an inhibitor of the ILM receptor.

2. The method according to claim 1 in which said ILM receptor is a mammalian receptor.

3. The method according to claim 2 in which said ILM receptor is a human receptor.

4. The method according to claim 1 in which the test system is a cellular system.

5. The method according to claim 4 in which a MonoMac6 or a THP-1 cell is used wherein said cell is stimulated with phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate and with a substance selected from a group consisting of LPS and smoke.

6. The method according to claim 1 in which the test sytem is a cell-free system.

7. The method according to claim 1 in which said receptor is a receptor selected from the group consisting of FPRL-1 receptor type receptor, HM74 receptor type receptor, AICL receptor type receptor, ILT1 receptor type receptor, SHPS receptor type receptor, KDEL receptor 1 type receptor, and CSF-1 receptor type receptor.

8. The method according to claim 1 in which said receptor is a receptor selected from the group consisting of FPRL-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:2), HM74 receptor (SEQ ID NO:21), AICL receptor (SEQ ID NO:6), ILT1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:12), SHPS-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:4), KDEL receptor 1 (SEQ ID NO:8), and CSF-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:10).

9. The method according to claim 1 in which said receptor is an FPRL-1 receptor type receptor.

10. The method according to claim 9 in which the FPRL-1 receptor type receptor is SEQ ID NO:2 or a variant, mutant, or fragment thereof having the same function.

11. A method for determining an expression level of an ILM receptor comprising: determining the level of ILM receptor expressed in a macrophage.

12. The method according to claim 11 in which said macrophage is a mammalian cell.

13. The method according to claim 12 in which said macrophage is a human cell.

14. The method according to claim 13 in which the analysis is performed using a macrophage or a part thereof obtainable from the site of inflammation.

15. The method according to claim 14 in which the analysis is performed using a macrophage or a part thereof obtainable from the site of inflammation in a mammal.

16. The method according to claim 15 in which the analysis is performed using a macrophage or a part thereof obtainable from the site of inflammation in a human being.

17. The method according to claim 11 in which said receptor is a receptor selected from the group consisting of FPRL-1 receptor type receptor, HM74 receptor type receptor, AICL receptor type receptor, ILT1 receptor type receptor, SHPS receptor type receptor, KDEL receptor 1 type receptor, and CSF-1 receptor type receptor.

18. The method according to claim 11 in which said receptor is a receptor selected from the group consisting of FPRL-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:2), HM74 receptor (SEQ ID NO:21), AICL receptor (SEQ ID NO:6), ILT1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:12), SHPS-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:4), KDEL receptor 1 (SEQ ID NO:8), and CSF-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:10).

19. The method according to claim 11 in which said receptor is an FPRL-1 receptor type receptor.

20. The method according to claim 19 in which the FPRL-1 receptor type receptor is SEQ ID NO:2 or a variant, mutant, or fragment thereof having the same function.

21. The method according to claim 11 for diagnosis or monitoring of a chronic inflammatory airway disease.

22. The method according to claim 21 in which the chronic inflammatory airway disease is selected from the group consisting of chronic bronchitis and COPD.

23. The method according to claim 21 in which the macrophage or a part thereof is obtained from the site of inflammation.

24. The method according to claim 23 in which the macrophage or a part thereof is obtained from a site of inflammation in a mammal.

25. The method according to claim 24 in which the mammal is a human being.

26. A test system kit for determining whether a substance is an activator or an inhibitor of an ILM receptor function wherein the receptor is involved in a chronic inflammatory airway disease and wherein the receptor plays a role in mediating inflammation comprising at least:
    a. an ILM receptor, or
    b. an expression vector capable of expressing an ILM receptor in a cell, or
    c. a host cell transformed with an expression vector capable of expressing an ILM receptor.

27. The test system kit according to claim 26 in which said receptor is a receptor selected from the group consisting of FPRL-1 receptor type receptor, HM74 receptor type

receptor, AICL receptor type receptor, ILT1 receptor type receptor, SHPS receptor type receptor, KDEL receptor 1 type receptor, and CSF-1 receptor type receptor.

28. The test system kit according to claim 26 in which said receptor is a receptor selected from the group consisting of FPRL-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:2), HM74 receptor (SEQ ID NO:21), AICL receptor (SEQ ID NO:6), ILT1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:12), SHPS-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:4), KDEL receptor 1 (SEQ ID NO:8), and CSF-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:10).

29. The test system kit according to claim 26 in which said receptor is a FPRL-1 receptor type receptor.

30. The test system kit according to claim 29 in which the FPRL-1 receptor type receptor is SEQ ID NO 2 or a variant, mutant, or fragment thereof having the same function.

31. The test system kit according to claim 30 comprising a cell expressing an ILM receptor.

32. The test system kit according to claim 31 in which the cell is a MonoMac6 or a THP-1 cell, wherein said cell is stimulated with phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate and with a substance selected from a group consisting of LPS and smoke.

33. A substance determined to be an activator or inhibitor of an ILM receptor.

34. The substance according to claim 33 in which said receptor is a receptor selected from the group consisting of FPRL-1 receptor type receptor, HM74 receptor type receptor, AICL receptor type receptor, ILT1 receptor type receptor, SHPS receptor type receptor, KDEL receptor 1 type receptor, and CSF-1 receptor type receptor.

35. The substance according to claim 33 in which said receptor is a receptor selected from the group consisting of FPRL-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:2), HM74 receptor (SEQ ID NO:21), AICL receptor (SEQ ID NO:6), ILT1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:12), SHPS-1

receptor (SEQ ID NO:4), KDEL receptor 1 (SEQ ID NO:8), and CSF-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:10).

36. The substance according to claim 33 in which said receptor is an FPRL-1 receptor type receptor.

37. The substance according to claim 36 in which the FPRL-1 receptor type receptor is SEQ ID NO:2 or a variant, mutant, or fragment thereof having the same function.

38. A substance which is an activator or inhibitor of an ILM receptor for the treatment of a disease.

39. The substance according to claim 38 in which said receptor is a receptor selected from the group consisting of FPRL-1 receptor type receptor, HM74 receptor type receptor, AICL receptor type receptor, ILT1 receptor type receptor, SHPS receptor type receptor, KDEL receptor 1 type receptor, and CSF-1 receptor type receptor.

40. The substance according to claim 38 in which said receptor is a receptor selected from the group consisting of FPRL-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:2), HM74 receptor (SEQ ID NO:21), AICL receptor (SEQ ID NO:6), ILT1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:12), SHPS-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:4), KDEL receptor 1 (SEQ ID NO:8), and CSF-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:10).

41. The substance according to claim 38 in which said receptor is an FPRL-1 receptor type receptor.

42. The substance according to claim 41 in which the FPRL-1 receptor type receptor is SEQ ID NO:2 or a variant, mutant, or fragment thereof having the same function.

43. The substance according to claim 38 in which said disease is a chronic inflammatory airway disease.

44. The substance according to claim 43 in which said chronic inflammatory airway disease is selected from the group consisting of chronic bronchitis and COPD.

45. A pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one substance determined to be an activator or inhibitor of an ILM receptor; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

46. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 45 in which said receptor is a receptor selected from the group consisting of FPRL-1 receptor type receptor, HM74 receptor type receptor, AICL receptor type receptor, ILT1 receptor type receptor, SHPS receptor type receptor, KDEL receptor 1 type receptor, and CSF-1 receptor type receptor.

47. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 45 in which said receptor is a receptor selected from the group consisting of FPRL-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:2), HM74 receptor (SEQ ID NO:21), AICL receptor (SEQ ID NO:6), ILT1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:12), SHPS-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:4), KDEL receptor 1 (SEQ ID NO:8), and CSF-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:10).

48. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 45 in which said receptor is an FPRL-1 receptor type receptor.

49. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 48 in which the FPRL-1 receptor type receptor is SEQ ID NO:2 or a variant, mutant, or fragment thereof having the same function.

50. A method for treating a chronic inflammatory airway disease comprising administering to a being in need of such treatment a suitable amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one substance determined to be an activator or inhibitor of an ILM receptor.

51. The method according to claim 50 in which said receptor is a receptor selected from the group consisting of FPRL-1 receptor type receptor, HM74 receptor type receptor, AICL

receptor type receptor, ILT1 receptor type receptor, SHPS receptor type receptor, KDEL receptor 1 type receptor, and CSF-1 receptor type receptor.

52. The method according to claim 50 in which said receptor is a receptor selected from the group consisting of FPRL-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:2), HM74 receptor (SEQ ID NO:21), AICL receptor (SEQ ID NO:6), ILT1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:12), SHPS-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:4), KDEL receptor 1 (SEQ ID NO:8), and CSF-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:10).

53. The method according to claim 50 in which said receptor is an FPRL-1 receptor type receptor.

54. The method according to claim 53 in which the FPRL-1 receptor type receptor is SEQ ID NO:2 or a variant, mutant, or fragment thereof having the same function.

55. The method according to claim 50 wherein the being is a mammal.

56. The method according to claim 55 wherein the being is a human being.

57. The method according to claim 50 for treating a chronic inflammatory airway disease selected from the group consisting of chronic bronchitis and COPD.

58. A method for selectively modulating an ILM receptor in a macrophage comprising administering a substance determined to be an activator or inhibitor of an ILM receptor.

59. The method according to claim 58 in which the macrophage is involved in a chronic inflammatory airway disease.

60. The method according to claim 59 in which the chronic inflammatory airway disease is selected from the group consisting of chronic bronchitis and COPD

61. The method according to claim 58 in which said receptor is a receptor selected from the group consisting of FPRL-1 receptor type receptor, HM74 receptor type receptor, AICL

receptor type receptor, ILT1 receptor type receptor, SHPS receptor type receptor, KDEL receptor 1 type receptor, and CSF-1 receptor type receptor.

62. The method according to claim 58 in which said receptor is a receptor selected from the group consisting of FPRL-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:2), HM74 receptor (SEQ ID NO:21), AICL receptor (SEQ ID NO:6), ILT1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:12), SHPS-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:4), KDEL receptor 1 (SEQ ID NO:8), and CSF-1 receptor (SEQ ID NO:10).

63. The method according to claim 58 in which said receptor is an FPRL-1 receptor type receptor.

64. The method according to claim 63 in which the FPRL-1 receptor type receptor is SEQ ID NO:2 or a variant, mutant, or fragment thereof having the same function.